

fall within the considerable range of size, form and coloration, shown by low altitude examples, a variation often quite marked among examples collected at the same time from the same site. I cannot appreciate the presence of more than one species but whether my material constitutes *Z. minimus* or *Z. flavipes* is a matter for further study. I have shown the mountain specimens to my friend Mr. Mendel and he likewise could see no consistent difference between them and my low altitude specimens.

It is just conceivable that the mountain top colonies are sufficiently isolated to represent a stage in speciation but confirmation of this would seem beyond present day attainments. It may be relevant that all three mountains have high rainfalls, that on Hallival exceeding 3200 mm (130 in) annually, which could make a mountain top habitat less different from low lying streamsides than might at first be apparent.

I thank Mr. Howard Mendel for his comments on my specimens. J. A. OWEN, 8 Kingsdown Road, Epsom, Surrey KT17 3PU.

PSEUDATEMELIA JOSEPHINAE TOLL (LEP.: OECOPHORIDAE)  
IN CUMBRIA — This species, long confused with *P. flavifrontella* D. & S. seems first to have been recorded in Britain by P. A. Goddard (*Ent. Rec.* 78: 239; *Bull. amat.Ent.Soc.* 25: 88). D. J. L. Agassiz (*Proc. Trans. Br. ent. nat.Hist.Soc.* 13:83-84) provides taxonomic details for separating the two species and includes good figures of the genitalia of both sexes.

My Cumbrian records under *flavifrontella* all come from v.c. 69 — there being no records of either species from v.c.70 — are as follows: Windermere (J. B. Hodgkinson — Ellis List, 1940); Grange-over-Sands (A. E. Wright); Arnside, 1930 (H.C. Heyward teste A. E. Wright); Witherslack, 1970 (R. Fairclough); Yewbarrow (H. N. Michaelis); Witherslack and Roudsea Wood NNR (N. L. Birkitt); Ulverston (E. F. Hancock) and Glencoyne Wood, near Ullswater (G. A. K. Hervey).

I have in my possession the specimens from the A. E. Wright collection and have examined the genitalia of these, as well as my own specimens with the following results: Grange-over-Sands 18.vii.1917 (male) and 24.vii.1935 (male); Roudsea Wood NNR 28.vi.1959 (female); Witherslack 6.vii.1961 (female) all proved to be *josephinae*. Of the four specimens in the A. E. Wright collection under *flavifrontella*, only one has an abdomen, which proved to be a female of this species. It is worth noting that all of these four specimens are without data labels, and are mounted on old fashioned brass pins. It is unlikely that they are Cumbrian specimens.

Of the other records, Mr. Fairclough (*in litt*) confirms that his Witherslack specimen is in fact *josephinae*, as is Mr. Hancock's specimen; a Cumbrian female taken by H. N. Michaelis (in the Man-

chester University Museum) and two specimens in the Canon Hervey collection (at the Brathay Field Centre, Ambleside).

Thus at the present time we have no confirmed specimens of *flavifrontella* from Cumbria. Other records of *josephinae* include a few localities in southern England, Cairngorm NNR in Scotland (McAlpine, *Ent. Rec.* 91:67) and Aberdeenshire (Palmer, *Ent. Rec.* 88:201).

My thanks are due to E. F. Hancock, R. Fairclough, C. Johnson (for giving me access to the Michaelis collection) and S. Townsend for similar facilities in connection with the Canon Hervey collection. Dr. NEVILLE BIRKITT, Kendal Wood, New Hutton, Kendal, Cumbria LA8 0AQ.

BOOK TALK NINE. — The Rev. John Burrell's "A catalogue of [coleopterous] insects found in Norfolk", must be one of the rarest as well as earliest — perhaps *the* earliest — of published local lists. Issued in 1807-10 in *Trans.ent.Soc.Lond.* 1(1-2):101-240, it includes some 800 species with brief notes on each. Burrell was also a lepidopterist, and supplied A. H. Haworth with Norfolk records for the *Lepidoptera Britannica* (1803-28). My copy of the latter formerly belonged to Burrell and bears his ms. annotations, with on page 98 the following quaint inscription apparently with reference to *Scoliopteryx libatrix* L.: The Herald: "July 1808, a Pair fell in Statu Cop. into my Cart, as I drove my Family through a lane near Hoe in Norfolk. J.B."

Probably the best known, and certainly the most informative, of those useful works arranged in calendar form, is J. W. Tutt's *Practical hints for the field lepidopterist* (3 vols., 1901-05. A 2nd edition of vol. 1, with additional material, appeared in 1908). Others similarly arranged that come to mind are: R. Shields' *Practical hints respecting moths and butterflies* (1856); J. Merrin's *The Lepidopterist's calendar* 1860; and a 2nd much enlarged edition in 1875; H. T. Stainton's *The entomologist's companion; being a guide to the collection of microlepidoptera and comprising a calendar of the British Tineidae* (1st edition, 1852; 2nd edition, 1854); and, C. Jourdheuille's *Calendrier du microlepidoteriste. Recherche des chenilles*, 3 parts, 74pp. (Originally published in *Annls. Soc. ent. Fr.* 1869-70, 4th ser. IX: 533-548, X:111-134, 233-266). — J. M. CHALMERS-HUNT.

FURTHER SCOTTISH RECORDS OF THE SCARCE FOOTMAN, EILEMA COMPLANA L. (LEP.: ARCTIIDAE) — A group of records was published recently for south-west Scotland (Wallace & Wallace, *Ent. Rec.* 98: 209-210). Those records were based only on larvae. This year, a larva was successfully reared from Ringdoo, Muncraig, Bogue (grid ref 25/603457). The larva was offered a variety of seaside lichens and fed upon *Ramalina*.